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Scutellum cupuliform as in the Figitid genus *Eucolia;* mesonotum without furrows.
Cœlopelta *Ashmead.*

26. Scutellum convex or cushion-shaped.. 27
Scutellum quite flat or almost subconvex.
Mesonotal furrows distinct; antennæ verticellate........ **Amitus** *Haldeman.*
Mesonotal furrows wanting or distinct; antennæ 10-jointed, not verticillate subclavate ....**Anopedias** *Förster.*

27. Scutellum without a tuft of hairs at apex.. 28
Scutellum with a tuft of hairs at apex.
Lateral ocelli away from the left margin; club of antennæ 6-jointed, the first funicle joint small, the second large, much longer than thick, the third shorter; parapsidal furrows complete.....................**Trichacis** *Förster.*

28. Lateral margins of abdomen normal.. 29
Lateral margins of abdomen broadly deflexed.
Lateral ocelli nearer to the eye margin than to the front ocellus; club of antennæ 4- or 5-jointed, the first joint smallest; parapsidal furrows wanting or incomplete......................................**Hypocampsis** *Förster.*

29. Thorax not short, more elongate; scutellum not separated from the mesonotum by a deep furrow; mesonotal furrows distinct, rarely incomplete.......... ... 30
Thorax short; scutellum pillow-shaped or highly convex, separated from the mesonotum by a deep furrow; mesonotal furrows variable, more rarely distinct or complete, sometimes wanting.
Face with a sharp keel between the antennæ; third joint of antennæ strongly dilated .... **Eritrissomerus** *Ashmead.*
Face without a sharp keel between the antennæ.........**Polygnotus** *Förster.*

30. Lateral ocelli nearer the eye margin than to the front ocellus.
Platygaster *Latreille.*
Lateral ocelli nearer the front ocellus than to the eye margin...**Isocybus** *Förster.*

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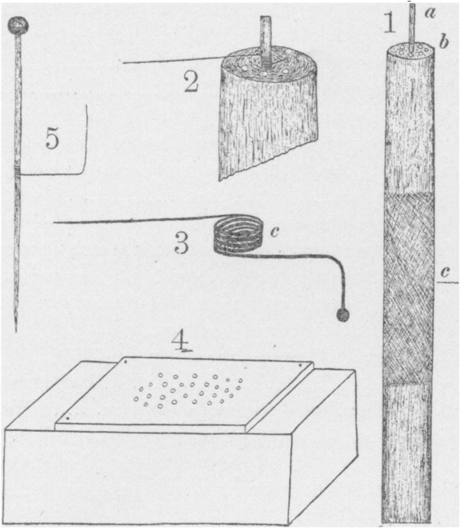
WINDING ELBOW-PINS.

ALEX. D. MACGILLIVRAY.

Elbow-pins are useful for mounting minute insects of many kinds, as Diptera, Hemiptera, Homoptera and Hymenoptera. They are much firmer and neater appearing mounts than those made with blotting-paper, bristol-board, cork or pith. Elbow-pins are not listed by dealers in entomological supplies, and any tools that will simplify the making of them are worthy of being noticed.

The apparatus described below was devised by Mr. J. O. Martin while a student in the entomological laboratory of Cornell University. It consists of two separate pieces, one for winding the coils 3*c*, and the other for placing the coils on the pins.

The tool used in winding the coils (Fig. 1) consists of a piece of brass wire one fourth of an inch in diameter and three inches in length and roughened in the middle so as not to tire the fingers, 1*c*. One end is planed off square and has from two to six holes bored in this end, 1*b*, one hole being placed in the center and the others being arranged around the periphery. In the central hole there is placed a steel needle or pin, 1*a*, that fits the hole so snug that it will not turn.



The pin should project a half inch or more beyond the end of the tool and should be slightly smaller in caliber than the insect pin on which it is intended to place the coils. The holes around the periphery are for holding the head of the pin while the coil is being wound, and should be not less than one half an inch in depth and of different sizes, so as to fit the heads of the various sized pins that may be used for elbows.

The winding of the the coils is accomplished as follows: The head of the pin to be wound is inserted in one of the peripheral holes and bent out at right angles to the tool, being careful while doing this to see that the head of the pin is held firmly at the bottom of the hole. The free end of the pin is now turned against the side of the central steel pin, 1*a*, and held there by the left thumb while the tool is rotated between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand until several turns are made around the central steel pin, two, three or more as the operator may desire, care being taken to see that the coils of the pin are close together and fit tight to the central steel pin, Fig. 2. If the pin is not kept at the bottom of the peripheral hole when it is bent out at right angles, it is quite likely to draw out of the hole while the winding is being done. When the coil is completed, Fig. 3, it is removed from the central steel pin and the head and the portion of the pin between it and the coil is cut off close up to the coil with a pair of shears or with a pair of wire side cutters. The coils are now placed on the pins and shoved through one of the holes in the steel plate, Fig. 4, which places them on the pin firmly and raises them all to the same height. Now all that needs to be done is to turn the apical third of the pin up at right angles and the operation is completed, Fig. 5.

The tool used in placing the coils on the pins is a steel plate with a number of holes bored through it and fastened over a hole in a wooden block, the thickness of the block depending on the height at which it is desired to place the coils. The size of the holes should be slightly larger than the diameter of a No. 5 Kläger insect pin.

In my own experience I have found that the black Schlüter pins, No. 00, make the best elbows. The points are very fine and the pins are springy, causing them to hold firmly to the upright pin. If Schlüter pins one and five eighth inches in length are used, the peripheral holes should be deeper, otherwise the elbows will be too long. The ideal calibered pin to carry the elbows would be one of the size of a No. 3 Kläger, but I have found it impossible to find anything strong enough of this size to serve as the central steel pin and so have adopted the No. 5 Kläger as the size on which to places the elbows.

Where it is desired to make the elbows in quantity it will be found a great saving of time to do one thing at a time, that is, wind a number of the coils, then cut off the heads, shove them on the carrying pins, and finally bend them. If the tool is properly constructed, but little mechanical skill is required. I have frequently taught students in ten minutes so that they could make as perfect elbows and coils as one who had had considerable experience.